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Majority Report Proceeds On Certain Fundamental Misconceptions"

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ZAMINDAR OF MIRZA-
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of tenants. Others related to the rights in the minerals. Some related to the question, whether when a land was granted by the zamindar in inam, such grant conferred only the melvaram interest, or also the Kudivaram interest in the grantee. In all these cases, it was decided in express terms that the 'proprietorship of the soil' vested in the zamindars.

Privy Council Decisions

"The only way by which the majority report would attempt to get over these conclusive pronouncements is by saying that the Judges were all Englishmen, and were led away by the feudal notions of England. When some Englishmen support their own point of view, the majority report would quote it as infallible opinion. The Hon'ble Mr. Croll and the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes are infallible, because their speeches contained something to support the majority report. But, when other Englishmen, even if they are eminent judges, with vast experience of Indian law, hold a different view, they must be wrong. But the majority report overlooks the fact that some of hese decisions of the Privy ouncil were not reversing gments, but only judgments ch affirmed the judgments of ourts in India, presided by n Judges. Besides these uncements of the Judicial ittee, some very eminent Judges of the Madras Court have expressed the iew as the Privy Council. ld that Justice Ramasam tice Venkatasubba Rao d the same opinion. not English feudal

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was that infallible Mr. Forbes, that great champion of ryots, that was the author of all those Provisions.

Serious Misception

"The next serious misconception on which the report proceeds is, that the Permanent Settlement was a tripartite agreement between the zamindar, the Government and the ryot; and that the rents were fixed in perpetuity at the time in the same manner as peshkash came to be fixed.

"Patta Regulation XXX of 1802.— In support of this view, the Hon. the Revenue Minister, has laid particular strees, on the Patta Regulation, which was passed on the same day as the permanent Settlement Regulation.

By a careful perusal of the provisions of this regulation, it can easily be found, that the regulation has nothing to do with the fixing of a Permanent revenue or rent. All that the regulation did, was to make rules for the execution of pattas between proprietors, zamindars, or au nils (   ) on the one hand, and ryots, under tenants, or under farmers, on the other. The very title of the regulation, suggests the scope of the enactment. It was 'a regulation, prescribing pattas to be used between the landholder, their under-farmers and ryots.'

"The Permanent Settlement Regulation enjoined on landholders to grant pattas to their tenants setting out the terms on which any land was let. The patta Regulation prescribed the form of the patta, the period within which the patta had to be delivered, and the procedure to be adopted, in default of the patta being so delivered.

"The whole purport of the regulation is, that whatever the conditions or terms under which a ryot may hold under a zamindar, or an under-tenant may hold under a tenant, or an under-farmer with a farmer, there must be express written agreements and not merely oral and implied agreements.

"The regulation nowhere referred to any permanent agreement. In the Permanent Settlement Regulation where-ever reference was made to peshkash, the word 'permanent' was used. In the Patta Regulation on the other hand, there is no reference to any permanency.

Patta Regulation

"If the fixing of a permanent revenue, payable by the ryots, was contemplated under the Patta Regulation, where was the need to provide for the grant of pattas to under-tenants and under-farmers? What has to be paid by an under-tenant to a enant is in no sense, revenue. e rent payable by an under-
mer to a farmer is no reve-
The provisions of the Patta
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the Patta Regu-
landholders

page 2)

…DAR OF MIRZAPURAM'S …CH IN THE ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 1)

…ners of land to enter …gagement with the in-…nts and cultivators of …nd, 'on the terms on which, they respectively occupy the lands.' What it prescribes is the certainty of the contract, rather than the terms of it.

Section 4 of the regulation relates to the various kinds of rent which may be included in the pattas and muchilkas. 'Pattas and muchilkas may be of four kinds. First, for the rent of villages in gross sums of money; secondly, for a division of the produce of the land; thirdly, for lands on which a money rent is assessed; and fourthly, for lands charged with grain rent.' Section 7 prohibits the collection of any new taxes or assessments which are not found in the patta.

"Section 8 of the regulation then provides that under-farmers and cultivators shall be given pattas for their lands within six months after the Permanent Settlement.

"Then comes section 9 of the regulation. It is this section which the Hon. the Revenue Minister and the majority of the Committee seek to use as their trump card. The section reads as follows:—

'When disputes may arise respecting rates of assessment in money or division of the produce in kind, the rates shall be determined according to the rates prevailing in the cultivated lands in the year preceding the assessment of the permanent jumma on such lands.'

"The language of this section was the subject of some controversy in the past.

Pattas To Ryots

"In the first place, the section referred only to the terms which had to be included in the patta to be granted on the first occasion, but has no reference to the rents in future. As was stated by me previously the regulation provided that pattas should be granted to ryots and under-tenants within six months after the Permanent Settlement. If the pattas were not so granted, provision was made to the grant of pattas through the machinery of courts. When courts had to grant pattas on the default of landholders to grant them, necessarily, some guidance had to be given to courts as to the terms which they had to insert, in the pattas which were to be granted for the first time. This is brought out in the Instructions to Collectors. paragraph 35 which says: in order that there may be some standard of judgment between these parties, the proprietor or under-farmers will be obliged to enter into specific written agreements or pattas with the ryots and under-tenants regarding the rents to be paid, by whatever rule or custom they may be regulated.' There is, however, nothing in the regulation to suggest that once the terms were included in the patta then granted, the terms can never be varied or enhanced on whatever ground. If the construction of the Hon. the Revenue Minister is sound, and if in fact, the Permanent Settlement fixed the tenure and the rates in perpetuity, the strict consequences will be the following: In respect of lands where the cultivator paid the rent by division of produce, this mode of payment cannot be altered; if it was based on the survey of the crod, then the cropwar basis alone must continue for ever; if it was fixed on a fixed sum of grain, such a syste… must persist; and if cash ren… were in existence, they can… be altered. Assuming that … basis is correct, suppose a … holder, who, subsequent … Permanent Settlement, … ted his waram or fi… rents in to cash rents, … revert to the original … system, is it not right, … should be permitted to … it was obviously th… prevailing on the date … Permanent Settlement … zamindar, without …

of the Permanent Settlement be required to commute his grain rates into those of cash? If the original waram or grain rent, as much as, the original cash rent, should remain intact, will it not lead to the result, that in the same zamindari, and probably, in the same village one ryot who may be paying in kind, may be paying very much more than his neighbour, paying on the cash- rent basis? If the authors of the Permanent Settlement wishdd to once for all fix the rents and tenures in perpetuity, is it that they were so void of imagination, as not to anticipate this result.

"The whole fallacy in the contentions advanced by the Hon. the Revenue Minister consists in a misunderstanding of the expression 'rates of rent' in the regulation. One should remember that the rent due to the Government at the time, was always regarded as a share of the produce, whether this share was paid in money or in kind. If therefore it is stated, that the landholder should never collect anything more than this accustomed share of the produce, the statement may be correct, and no landholder has ever collected or wants to collect anything more than this share. But to say that, if the rent was being paid in cash, the landholder should not receive any more in cash, though the value of landholders share of the produce has increased, is not to understand, the distinction between 'rent' and 'rate of rent.' The rate of rent, in the sense, that it represents the share of the produce, may remain constant, and yet the rent may vary, by reason of the variation in the values of grain. This distinction is brought out in the Instructions to Collectors, paragraph 34, where it states, that the cultivating ryots have to 'give to the Circar or to the proprietor, whether in money or in kind, the accustomed portion of the produce.'

Cash Rents

"Putting in a nut-shell, … controversy is not whether … zamindar can or cannot arbi… ly enhance their rents, … zamindar claims a right to … an arbitrary enhancement … only point of controve… whether, when cash rent … prevailing on the date … Permanent Settlement … zamindars are entitled, … in the benefits of a rise i… of grain, and claim an … ment, on that accou… proportion to the ri… price level.

"This very point aro… as 1863, in a case whi… before Mr. Collett, a… ed Zilla Judge of … A proprietrix want… the rents on the gr… value of the pro… stantially incre… tention based o… the Patta … strenuously ad… of the ryots. … lucid and e… discussed th… mately dec… proprietri… placed by … Patta R… as the … endea… Hous… tion… Mr. … te… a…

eve of the Permanent Settlem… was a right to a share wh… was usually, a moiety of the … duce. If section 9 of the P… Regulation is to be taken … forbidding proprietors … ever after, receiving any m… rent for land, than that, … for it, at the time of the … manent Settlement, then it … most materially, 'define … limit the rights of propriet… If, therefore, there was … thing in the Patta Regula… that limited the rights of … landholder, Regulation IV … 1822 expressly preserved … him, the rights which he pos… ed, on the date of the Perma… Settlement.

"Criticism of Mr. Coll… Judgment.—The Hon. Revenue Minister criticized … judgment and said that he in… preted the Patta Regulat… a 'wonderful mann… two reasons were a… stating that Mr. C… pretation was wr… that Mr. Collett … man. The oth… Board of Rev… this Judge w…

"The Hon…

"On a poi… ker, I d… about th… Collett …

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on the language of certain conditions attached to the sale of Havelis. He quoted conditions Nos. 18 and 20, which was extracted at paragraph 56 of Part I of the Report.

"At first blush clause 20 may appear to lend weight to the contention of my friends, that the proprietors of the Havelis cannot in any event, claim anything more than the rockadayam, that was inserted in the dowls of fasli 1210. But a critical examination of the clauses 18 to 20 will at once clear the misconception. It is clause 18, that really declares the right of the purchasers of Havelis, and such purchasers of Havelis are not considered entitled, to a higher rate of waram, than that inserted in the dowle of fasli 1210. That clause therefore … the maximum of rent, … purchaser of the Haveli … Clause 20, however, … purchasers of lands … collect rockada… …ns, that if the pur… … Havelis, desire to … rents in cash, from … were previously … …ments in cash, they … …tled to collect the … It was not open … to insist on pay… …tead of in cash. … …titled to' in … …ht, rather … …tion. The … to' in … …tion, On …

favour of the ryot? It is, to what has been usually known as the Patnaick's Act that I refer. While the original section 38 provided for the reduction of rent only when the fall in prices was not due to any temporary cause, the Patnaick's Act provided for reduction of rents, even when there is a temporary fall in prices. Will the Hon. the Minister also take it from me, that while in regard to the provisions for enhancement of rent, as a result of the rise in prices is limited to two annas in the rupee, in the provisions for the reduction of rent, of the ground of fall in prices, under section 38, there is no such limitation attached. The law as it prevails to-day leans more in favour of the ryot rather than the landlord.

"The Hon. the Revenue Minister said the zamindars were a few individuals as against the millions of people who had become bankrupt and asked whether the landholders should not be called upon to give up something that they had been enjoying for years. The Minister ignores that though landholders compared to the other people are in a minority, yet is … is not a negligible minor… … is … he right in a… … this minority i… not justified it… over a centur… have been … buting a h… the publ… been th… Ta…

MYSORE SANDAL S…

KEEPS THE SKIN SUPPLE AND YOUTHFUL.

GOVERNMENT SOAP FACTORY BANGALORE. (107)

the helple… under-tenant that is in nee… relief? I ask the Hon. … Minister whether … Patta … egulation which … does or does …

...ace

...EDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1939.

THE ASSEMBLY DEBATE

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE Assembly has passed the motion of the Party in power recommending legislation on the basis of the Report of the Estates Land Act Committee. In spite of the well-reasoned case against such a step put forward by the members of the Opposition, in spite of the fact that the judicial decisions of nearly a century and a half were against the interpretation put on the Permanent Settlement by the Committee the Ministry was not convinced, because it did not want to be convinced. A perusal of the debate in the Assembly leaves one with the impression that the Congress Party had irrevocably made up its mind to abolish the Zamindari system altogether. A very sensible suggestion was put forward by the Leader of the Opposition, the Kumararajah of Chettinad, that a committee of experts may be appointed to conduct an investigation into the matter and suggest an equitable settlement of the whole problem. But the suggestion fell on deaf ears. The Premier's speech shows clearly the attitude and outlook of his party and the Government. That that attitude and outlook are based on a misunderstanding of the meaning, scope and effect of the Permanent Settlement has been well pointed out by Opposition leaders. The Premier's contention that "landlords are public servants, and not owners of property at all" shows to what extremes the Congress Party has decided to go. Even the sanctity of judicial decisions spread over a long period of years was as nothing to the vandals who seemed to be out to destroy everything. The Premier stated that the legislature "was not bound by decisions, right or wrong." As regards the question of compensation, he said, "When some forms of property had to be closed down in the exigencies of the State and for the welfare of the people, it would not do for the property.owner to ask for compensation. When the whole system had gone rotten, no State could give compensation while they were putting an end to that system. Compensation was not a thing that could be allowed." This is against all well-understood canons of public administration, but what does the Congres
Party care? A time m
come when these princip
may have to be applied
uproot certain agelong
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of religions or social
So far as the present
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not seem to be in a
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CONGRESS POLITICS

THE RE-ELECTION OF MR. Subhas Chandra Bose as President of the Congress is most significant. Its significance was well explained in the statements and counter-statements that preceded the election. It was further emphasised by Gandhiji's statement published in yesterday's papers. Gandhiji says: "I am nothing if I do not represent definite principles and policy. Therefore, it is plain to me that the delegates do not approve of the principles and policy for which I stand." He adds: "I rejoice in this defeat." We do not think there is anything for him to rejoice about. In the first place, his interference in the Presidential election was unnecessary and uncalled for; he was not even a four-anna member of the Congress, and his aid was not invoked to settle the claims or merits of the contending candidates. Secondly, Gandhiji's statement that the delegates do not approve of his principles and policy seems to show either that his views have undergone some change or that Congress has changed its views. But the fact remains that the anti-Federation front, or stunt as some may call it, of the Congress was the issue on which the election was fought. Unless it be that Gandhiji has changed his attitude to Federation and British Imperialism, it is not possible to understand what he means when he says that his principles and policy have been repudiated by the Congress delegates. Perhaps it is one of those subtleties on which futur
articles in the "Harijan
may throw some light.

Gandhiji evidently fe
that the Congress has divic
itself on the Presiden
election issue, otherwise
would not have referre
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in connection with a distur-
bance at an anti-Hindi
meeting held at Ettaiya-
puram, has been withdrawn
by the authorities. It is
not known why the autho-
rities who found it
necessary to prosecute so
many Congressmen on th
charge of rioting have no
found it necessary to with
draw the case. The impre
sion that is likely to
created in the publ
mind by this action
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was withdrawn because it w
Congressmen who were
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TRIBUTES TO LATE MR. NATARAJAN

A Condolence Meeting

Madras, Feb. 1.

To mourn the death of Mr. L. Natarajan, and Anti-Hindi prisioner, a public meting was held on the evening of Saturday last (Jan. 28) on the maidan in Perambur Barracks Road, Choolai. Mrs. Meenambal Sivaraj presided. There was a large gathering.

Mrs. Sivaraj in the course of
her in...luctory speech said
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ETTAIYAPURAM RIOTING CASE

Mr. Samiappa Mudaliar's Question Disallowed

The following short notice question given notice of by Rao Bahadur N. R. Samiappa Mudaliar was disallowed by the President of the Madras Legislative Council:—

269. Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state:—

(a whether it is a fact that one Mr. Narasinga Rao and 29 other Congressmen were charged under section 147, 332 and 337 I. P. C., before the Subdivisional Magistrate at Koilpatti, Tinnevelly district, for having committed rioting at an anti-Hindi meeting held at Ettaiyapuram on 19th Nov. 1938;

(b) Whether the case was posted on the 19th Jan. 1939 for enquiry and the Police applied for an adjournment of the case on the said date, 19th;

(c) if so, why and under whose orders the adjournment was applied for;

(d) whether any
was received by
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LETTER TO EDITOR

THE MESSAGE OF DR. AMBEDKAR

(To the Editor of "Justice".)

Sir,—Slave mentality seems
to have taken such a deep root
in the minds of so called leaders
of scheduled classes that even in
these days of enlightenment
wisdom has not dawned on them. ... of
Blind faith in the leadershi
brown bureaucrats has a
paralysed their intell
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and opportunists to ... toge-
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(120)

WANTED

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

APPLICATIONS ... INVIT...
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...mber...

Late Mr. G. Krishnaswami Naidu

A GREAT PUBLIC WORKER

Mr. M. Rangiah Naidu, Secretary South Indian Liberal Federation Bellary, writes :—

It is with deep regret that the public of Bellary received the news of passing away of Mr. G. Krishnaswamy Naidu retired Inspector of Police, a distinguished citizen and a popular leader of Bellary at about 10 p.m. on the 19th inst. at his residence in the Contonment at the age of about 73. As sad news spread in the town people of all castes and creeds thronged at the residence to pay the last respects to the deceased. Several high officials and non-official, called at the residence, The funeral took place at 8 p.m. on 20-1 '39, and was very largely attended by the people of all castes. Several Municipal Councilors and District Board members, and the members of the District Board and Municipality of th... ...ff were present.

...idu entered the ...e at an early age ...his ability rose to ... Inspector·His ...lice officer is ... public of ... in the ...w and ...ce with ...o hum... ...ed...

Gandhi And Achariar

Both Gandhi and Achariar are very clever men wholly men of the world, who have found by experience that the proper study of mankind is man and who have studied the minds of the ignorant masses with fair-seeming or prophotic promises. Both the Sambhandis have passed for great and good men and cosmopolities. It was no matter that necessity forced them into fellowship and their children intermarried despite the rigour of their caste, custom and rites. Both were advocates and are autocrats, one pliant stooping to conquer and the other unctuous but stiff-necked at times. If the northern... is sagely and sai... Southern is sagaciou... timonious; if the ... a true Baniya ad... the advocate i... in his art and ar... riar; if the sept... scored his trium... tual guru in the f... the sexagenarian ... high place in the ... tion as an ingenio... tales, anecdotes ... Whether Gandh... riar, or achar... Gandhi as ... easily de... mat... co... diserv... obli... be... t...

...with impunity in the name of Hygein. In lieu of the cheap drink taken to 'physick pain' the poor are recommended to take tea, notwithstanding the fact that it is poisonous and more castly, because it is not an intoxicant. The main argument for the prohibition which is alleged to be to relieve pinching poverty wrought by toddy and alcohol does not produce the desired effect despite its reputed sponsors. For the sudden stoppage of age-long pain-killing and cheap beverage will put the sturdy human frame to a multitude of ailments and unhappiness. The State Debt has gone up to crores in a year, and the ministry is racking its brains for new taxation obnoxious as poll-tax, marital tax, death tax, ...ities tax and what not. The ...-lucky ministry will ...ccessors a heritage ...rores of rupees in ...idation of which ...ny years to come. ...es of wars rag... ...and in the East ... and ominous... ...he depositors ...money can... ...own stars ... Wardha ...erium in ...ovincial ...m of ...e of ...n the ...both. ... to ...the ...on ...s ...in- ...ede ...o oli- ..., and ... for ...daily ...f re- ... is ... for ...he ...e ...s

Adventures With Evil Spirits

On Saturday afternoon a young law student of the Lucknow University came with his wife and gave me the following written statement containing the history of the case, writes: Dr. Joseph J. Ghose in "Leader."

'Some three years ago my wife went to Meerut and stayed there for a fortnight or so with one of her relatives. In front of her relative's house there was a large unoccupied building which was reported to be haunted. One night my wife went upto the second storey in search of her mother. She saw something in the other house. She did not find her mother there, ran downstairs screaming and fainted off. When she came to her senses she had a slight fever. That developed into high fever and she was able to shake off that fever in ten days. She returned home to Allahabad and commenced getting fits of convulsions which lasted for 4 to 5 minutes. Sometimes these fits came very frequently numbering 10 to 15 during the day. These lasted for about 3 months and then the number decreased. She was married in June 1938 and she came with me to Lucknow. During the fortnight she lived with me I noticed that she had 3 or 4 fits. She went back to Allahabad and had no fits there. In September 1938 she returned to Lucknow. One day I gave her a spoonful of wine and in 2 or 3 minutes she got a fit and remained senseless for quite a long time. A fortnight after my mother happened to give her again a spoonful of wine. As soon as she took it she became quite abnormal and in a strange voice she started the dialogue.—

Spirit:— I have been with you since your visit to Meerut, and there I lived in front of the house in which you were staying.

Wife—Have you not taken complete possession of my heart?

Spirit—Yes, I have.

Wife—All right. You remain ...re, let my husband come from ... University and he will give ... a good thrashing.

...irit—Let him come. I stay ...ere for 45 minutes,

...fe—Do you want me to go ... you. All right. I will do ...r 6 months or a year.

...it—Now I am going.

...r this event such fits ... very common and ...s on different subjects ... Sometimes it was on ...ards and sometimes on ...sweets. Once she sang ...ong in an unnatural ...the close of every ...e said "Now you go ...ne other time."

...screamed out that ...killing her and a ...t of her throat as ...s throttling her, ... off. Three days ... advised me ... was given ...he spirits ... According... face with ...crying and ... off. This ...ng time ... former ... med... ...irits ...One ...nd ...of ...,

BHIMAV...

District Superi...

(From a Correspondent)

Bhimavaram, Jan. ...

Accompanied by Mr. Nanduri Brahmanandam, President of the Bhimavaram Panchayat Board Mr. F. J. Chadwick, Superintendent of Police, West Godavari, who has been camping at Bhimavaram for the last three days visited the Board Office this morning at 10 a. m. On arrival at the Office Mr. Chadwick was enthusiastically received, and garlanded by the President of the Board, and conducted to the meeting hall. He thanked the President and the Members of the Board for their kind invitation, and dwelt at length on the mutual co-operation, mutual understanding mutual good will, and the cordial relations between the Police and the public, and also on the great importance of the public health, and its improvements. He said that the Board should have to tax all the animals such as dogs etc., and that all the stray dogs and the diseased animals found loitering in the streets should be destroyed, and tho Police would whole-heartedly co-operate with the Board in all such cases which would tend to improve the public health. The President of the Board then introduced the memebers present to the distinguished visitor and took him round the office. While leaving the office Mr. Chadwick expressed his great appreciation of the co-operation of the President and thanked him once again for his kind invitation.

The English speech delivered by the District Superintendent of Police was translated into Telegu by Mr. M. Kotiah Naidu, Journalist, Ellore.

THE TRIPLICANE ANNADANA SAMAJAM

Madras, Jan. 30.

Under the auspices of the above Samajam the following poor were fed this week ending 29-1-39 by the generous public as detailed below:—

750 Justice Sir Madhava Nair; 200 Mrs. V. C. Soundarammal; 150 Rao Bahadur V. Ranganadham Chettiar; 100 Each by (1) Secretary to the Trustees of Pachaiyappas charaties: (2) Mrs. Venkataratnammal 70; Mr. A. R. Rm. Ramanadha Chettiar; 50 Each by Mrs. Thaiyanayaki Ammal; (2) Mr. G. Rangaswamy Iyengar; 30 Dr. M. Devaji Rao; 25 Each by (1) Mr. C. Natesa Chetty; (2) Mr. C. S. Loganadha Mudaliar; (3) Dr. V. Swaminadha Iyer. (4) Mr, Ambaji Rao Staff; (5) Mr. A. Narasinga Rao; (6) Mr. K. Lakshminarayana Chettiar, (7) Mrs. Takursing (8)—Mrs. Takursing (Fakhirs only); 25 Mrs. Madhava Nair; 16 Mr. L. Subramaniam Pillai; 15 Mr. M. S. Rangaswami Naicker.

There were hills and rocks on all sides and she was sitting on a culvert. Then at once she cried out that the girl had disaspeared. I told her not to leave the girl but to follow her. She found that that the girl had gone into a room belonging to a Ahir. There was a buffalo tied in front of the house. She found that the girl was perfectly safe and also recogniz d that the place was Shankergarh. I brought her round from the trance and when she was perfectly awake and her senses were all alert I gave her a crystal and she saw the child in ...e crystal and had a long talk ...h her. She believed impli...y in what she saw and im...ately upon the information ...btained four men were at ...espatched to Sankergarh ... night train and they ...ack the missing child ...rning. The mother ... to Shankergarh by ... and recognized the ...hich she had seen ...smeric trance and in ...l. The vision proved ...ue. The same even... ...er came to ...e and ...ler ...he ... child.

…an's" Tribute …o Justice Party

"The Statesman" writes:—

The Raja of Venkatagiri's …thdrawal from the Justice …y is a consequence of recent trends in its policy. The Party's many services to Madras Presidency, above all in the Montford period, are … matter of history, but some o… …pporters clearly thi… … not showing … so well … wilderness". There is … …bt about the genuineness … dislike that some peop… …e in Tamil Nad feel … Ministry's order enforc… …n secondary schools: … critics say that the … been inflated for … ferences. At the South … Federation Con… …h the president… …tleman who a… …had been sen… …n connexion … movement. …re uttered …t Brah… …g speak… …g that … from …idans.

…Sta… …Indi… …feren… elect … few wee… tenced for … with the a… Rough state… at the Confer… mins and repres… er is reported … Tamilians are d… Aryans. We are … We have nothing … with …

Problems Of Life

MR. K. KRISNAMURTHI'S LECTURE

Calcutta.

Mr. J. Krishnamurti, the theosophist prophet and seer, gave his first public talk at the University Institute Hall on January 21, which was attended by a packed house. He spoke for an hour, after which he replied to some questions.

Among the audience there were many prominent people, including Sj. Hirendra Nath Dutt, Mr. Justice A. N. Sen, a large number of University Professors, including Dr. Surendra Nath Das Gupta and Dr. Mahendra Nath Sarkar.

Dr. Symaprasad Mookerjee extended a welcome to Mr. Krishnamurti on behalf of the citizens of Calcutta and thanked him for the opportunity he had given them to listen to him.

Mr. Krishnamurti said that he proposed to confine his remarks to a discussion of the various problems that confronted their daily …es. By that, he meant … of the conflicting … the many solutions …d to those pro… …ust remember …pecialist. A… …e who had …knowledge …le human …nust go …d rel…

his own security. Individuals for generations had sought their own and their families' continuity and they had a society based on possessive values for the assurance and well-being of the particular. They found a society whose values were based on individual security which must be maintained through the family and through the importance of the class and hence the race and the nation.

On the religious side, the speaker continued, they had a religion which was an organised belief with dogmas, creeds, beliefs, ceremonies and innumerable forms and precedents. An individual through religious organisation sought his own continuity. He sought immortality and that form of immortality which varied according to the particular security, ho… fort, of an individual, … Hindu or Muslim or a…

THE COMMUN…

Proceeding, Mr. … asked: Having c… society for gener… was their answer … found appaling', mo… tions that existed … the world? There … answer given by soc… communists—plan… under which the… individual pur… security. T… emphasise… economi… welfar… indi… w…

CONTEMPORARY OPINION

The Congress And The Allah Bux Ministry

…he defeat of the non-confidence motion in the Sind Legislative Assembly against Khan Bahadur Allah Bux is the victory of nationalism, not of the intolerant Congress variety but of the tolerant liberal type, ever … foes of reactionary communal… … which unfortunately Mr. …nah has been trying to fos… … The Sind Premier went …y far to make friends with … Congress and to secure its …pport for his Ministry. This …ry the 'Tribune' testifies, … as much as any Con… …overnment has done to … the democratic for… …nce the cause of …endence'. But it … in full the de… …ress high com… …n with the … When the …m League …s between … Ministry …tion had …ence at …eeches …empt …ague …nber …dur …sign … Sind …e … …ed …nly … his … com… … and …unity. …r at… …stan… … met …ana …te… …ld …

'the establishment of the Muslim League Ministry.' Proceeding the paper writes :—

A Muslim League Ministry would have not only refused to carry out the wishes of the Congress in the matter of assessment but also reversed the policy of its nationalist predecessor and sowed the seed of communal discord throughout the province.

The Sind Premier made further efforts to secure the support of the Congress but once more failed. Then he decided to stand on his own legs and to give battle to those who were intriguing against him. He brought about the defection of a number of those who had joined the League. When the final trial of strength came he came out successful with flying colours and routed his enemies. In a house of sixty members only seven voted for the no-confidence motion. He had not the support of a single Congress member, for the Congress bloc remained neutral. 'Every friend 'of democracy' writes the 'Tribune,' 'will admire the courage 'and determination shown by 'this redoubtable champion of 'notionalism in his fight against 'communalism.' It is possible to appreciate and understand the attitude of the adherents of the Muslim League. But the attitude of the Congress members cannot be reconciled with the declarations of the Congress leaders that the Congress stands for nationalism. We daresay that if the Congress members of the Sind Assembly had been given discretion to act as they thought best they would have supported the Allah Bux Ministry. But they were not free agents. The law had been laid down by the fascist high command and they had to obey it. The attitude of the high command is probably explained by the fact that it was mightily afraid of being charged with designs for dividing the Muslims of Sind.—"Leader".

The Hill Exodus

…nce newspapers cannot fold … machinery and steal …tly upto the hills in the …eather we are not much …ssed the argument that …s impossible in the plains … May and June. If it has …one, …an be done—even …ern… servants. And …e sa… can be made by …ng …ill exodus, then … ought to be …d. … we entirely …uda Srivastava …ig is, in fact, …asters and …the … to get …No …y case, …at …ortunate …yots …ind to …ity, …en …would be … the old …cannot be …ness seems …he making …ole. More…tion should … who have … in property … Govern… …minds us, …stments. …for the …d out … of …ated …real …uld …it …f

NANSEN …

Refugees In Re… Pros…

Geneva (By Mai…

On December 31st, the Nanse… International Office and the High Commissariat for Refugees coming from Germany will cease their activities and their place will be taken by a High Commissariat with headquarters at London, which will deal without distinction with all the categories of refugees formerly dependent on these two bodies.

This double disappearance will give a new direction to the problem of international assistance to refugees.

The League Assembly had long ago decided that the Nansen International Office and the High Commissariat for Refugees coming from Germany would cease their activities on December 31st, 1938. The question cannot be solved in this way, however, since nearly half-a-million "Nansen" refugees are still scattered throughout the world and have need of help, while special measures are called for in regard to the ever-growing number of refugees coming from Germany.

The Assembly, therefore, decided, as a temporary measure, to set up a single organisation under the control of the League and directed by a person appointed by the League.

This scheme, which was first submitted to Governments, was discussed and adopted by the last Assembly, which appointed Sir Herbert Emerson to the post of High Commissioner for a period of five years. The Assembly defined the duties and competence of the High Commissioner, who is in no way the legal successor of the institutions which will cease their activity at the end of the year. His appointment creates an entirely new and independent situation.

The duties of the High Commissioner are as follows:

(a) To provide for the political and legal protection of refugees;

(b) To superintend the entry into force and the application of the legal status of refugees;

(c) To facilitate the co-ordination of humanitarian assistance;

(d) To support the initiatives taken by Governments and private organisations.

:(o):

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COUNCIL

Hundred-And-Fourth Session

Geneva (By mail)

The Hundred-and-fourth Session of the League of Nations Council will open in Geneva on January 16th, 1939.

Among the various administrative questions before the Council will be the appointment of the members of the Committee for Communications and Transit, the composition of the Advisory Opium Committee and the appointment of several members on the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

There are also certain vacancies to be filled in the League's Economic Committee and in the Permanent Central Opium Board.

Reports will also be before the Council from several of its standing Committee including the Permanent Mandates Commission, the Financial Committee the Fiscal and Health Committees.

The question … nutrition will …ome before … council as the …sult of a …cision taken by the …st Assembly authorising the …uncil to consider group meet… … of National Nutrition …mittees from countries … nutrition problem is …r.

…ally, a report will be made … Council from its Commit… Three which was appoin… …n connection with the …awal of non-Spanish …ants from Spain.

R OF MIRZAPURAM'S IN THE ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 2)

...should have ex- ... some reference to the op- ...sion, which the ryots, miras ...rs or cultivators were put to. There is abooutely no reference to their being put to any hardship or any of their lands being taken away by the zamindars. Before the preamble should contemplate a remedy in their favour, must be a grievance pertaining to them referred to.

"All that the language of the preamble meant was this. To prevent the evils, arising out of the Government, enhancing indiscriminately, the revenue payable by the zamindars, or by taking over zamindaris, and placing them in the hands of irresponsible renters, and the consequent injury to the public at large, the Government want to effect a permanent settlement, which will be found beneficial to every one interested in agriculture and tend to the progress of agriculture, population and wealth. Having granted a permanent property to the landholders 'in their lands.' the regulation proceeds to fix the assessment of public revenue in respect of such lands. The preamble does not refer to the lands belonging to the cultivators or ryots, but as belonging to zamindars and other landholders as 'their lands'. What the regulation proceeds to do, is to fix, a moderate assessment, to public revenue, on such lands, namely, the lands, belonging to the zamindars, and landholders. What the regulation fixes is, what the zamindars, who were constituted, and recognized, as the owners of the land, have to pay, as public revenue.

"The report of my colleagues and the Hon. the Revenue Minister laid great stress on section 2 of this regulation.

The section reads as follows:—

'In conformity to these principles the assessment shall be fixed on all lands, liable to pay revenue to the Government; and in consequence of such assessment, the proprietary right of the soil, shall become vested, in the zamindars or other proprietors of land and in their heirs and lawful successors for ever.

"Assessment"

"The construction that is placed on this section is that the proprietary right in the soil, does not vest in the landholder, unless the assessment is made permanent on all lands which are liable to pay revenue to the Governments, and that sanads will not be issued to the landholders until the rights vest in them.

"The word that led to confusion in the minds of my colleagues is the word 'assessment.' The word 'assessment' referred to in the section has no reference to what the ryot has to pay to the zamindar, but refers only to what the zamindar has to pay to the Government. This can be understood by going through sections 3, 4, 6, 8 and 12 of the regulation. Section 6 in particular where this word is used makes this clear; as that is the section which provides, that, if peshkash is not paid, their property will be liable. The only section in Regulation XXV of 1802, that deals with the relationship between the zamindars on the one hand and the ryots on the other, is section 14. We find, that the word 'assessment,'' which we find in almost every other section, is scrupulously avoided in this section. On the other hand, the word 'rent' is the expression used, with reference to the payment, which a ryot has to pay to the zamindar.

"The meaning of the clause in section 2, which says 'in consequence of, such assessment, th... proprietary rignt of the so... shall become vested in the zam... dars or other proprietors of ... land' is, that as a result of th... assessment or peshkash, payab... by the zamindar being fixed, t... proprietary right of the soil sh... become vested in the zamind...

The consideration for the grant of proprietorship is the permanent peshkash. If, as is contended by my colleagues, section 2, did not refer to the fixing of peshkash, but only, the rents, payable by the ryots, on all the lands, which is the section in the regulation, that provides for the fixing of the peshkash? Section 6 contemplates a permanent assessment which the landholders have to pay and lays down that in default of such payment, the properties of the landholders are open to the risk of being sold. What is the permanent assessment that is referred to? And how has it become fixed? There is no other section in the regulation except section 2 relating to the fixing of peshkash. Are we to understand, that the Permanent Settlement Regulation did not contain any section, relating to the fixing of peshkash? If, on the other hand, as contended by my Hon. Colleagues, what the Government intended was to lay it as a condition precedent that the zamindars should fix the rents once for all, one could have expected, some clause, providing for the consequences of the zamindar, not fixing the rents, due from the ryots. There is no such provision. Nowhere is it stated, that, if the rents due are not then fixed, the proprietorship of the soil does not vest in the zamindars. It is stated in the report that the sanad or title-deed was issued to him, only after the rents were fixed. I cannot understand on what authority or evidence this statement is based. The passing of the Permanent Settlement Regulations and the granting of the sanads were not simultaneously done in several estates. In regard to the estates like Venkatagiri, Kalahasti, etc., the sanad was granted even before Regulation XXV of 1802 was passed. How did this occur?

Sanads And Kabuliyats

"Much reliance, is placed again, on section 3 of the regulation, which says, that in al... cases of disputed assessment... reference will be had, to th... sanads and kabuliyats, and jud... ment will be given, by t... Courts of Judicature in conformity with the conditio... c... tained in them. The assessm... that is referred to, is ... that has to be clearly sta... in the sanads and the kabuli... If we examine the s... kabuliyats, the annu... ments that are provi... them, are the ... which the zaminda... pay to the Gove... sanad or kabuliya... rents payable by ... the landholder, ... kabuliyat says th... payable by the r... fixed in perpetu... tenures have be... petuity, and tha... dispute, the ... claim, no more t... fixed, in the year... Permanent Settl...

"Reference is ... section 14. It ... on landholders ... engagements ... gard to rent... receipts for ... by them. ... or perma... tenure.

"Instr... Elabor... made. ... Con... con... ha... c... d...

should be taken into account, as they are the nature of ground-rent. Is this not, an express refutation of the contention put forward that the zamindar, had no righ... to collect, anything, by way o... grazing fees or fishery rents... Does not the reference t... ground-rents acknowledge th... ownership of the zamindar t... the ground? Paragraph 34 agai... says in express language, tha... though some tenants may hav... rights of occupancy, the ryot... have no positive property in th... soil.

"Reference may also be made... to paragraph 18 of the Instruc... tions, on which foundation i... laid, for the theory, the whil... permanent land-tax was fixed... the Government took two-third... of the proportion, and zamindar... one-third of that land-tax. ... careful reading of this ... graph will make it abun... clear that the peshka... fixed not on that footin... other hand, what was ... about two-thirds ... gross collections o... dars, after ... amounts, derive... other internal ... as the fixed ... land-tax o... only that, w... stipulated ... ment, but ... collectio... of the w... tions' ... the ... the Pe... templa... propo... reve... 'co... rev... cert... 'collec... thing a... sentence... further ... was no pr... revenue ...

True N...

The ... scope ... Settl... whi... of t... an... m... h...

that lead, to the conclusions of the majority report, that all rents should be settled, according to the price levels of 1802? Which is the rule, in any regulation or law that says, that, if at any time, waram or grain rents were intended to be commuted, the price level of 1802 should be taken into account?

"One can understand commutation on the basis of the existing average prices where the period taken for the purpose of calculation is a period of ten years or twenty years. But it is impossible to comprehend why the prices of 1802, which are admittedly, between 30 and 40 per cent of the present prices, should be accepted as the basis for commutation which took place a short while ago or which is to take place hereafter. ... or can legitimately ... portion of the rent in ... money equivalent. ... should be given ... uivalent but a ... ething less is ... ainest form of ... expropriation. ... ueer part of the ... is that, which ... conversion rates ... olleagues point ... measures of ... to be con... cents. As ... siderable ... nd the ... and ... ied ... e

the zamin areas, is not because that zamindars enhanced the rates of rent beyond half the share of the produce, but because, the Government at a later date, deliberately reduced its share of the produce. In about 1858 when the Revenue Settlement department was constituted, Mr. Newill the first Director, recommended that instead of 50 per cent of the gross produce, 30 per cent of the gross produce may be collected by the Government. In 1864, the Secretary of State, fixed the share of the Government, as half-net produce and ordered the ryotwari settlement to be conducted on that basis. The Government therefore voluntarily reduced its share. It was open to the Government to do so. It can well dispense with land revenue and resort to some other method of taxation. But to reduce the rents of zamindars, on whom obligations have been imposed, and who has no other means to make good the loss, is entirely another thing. But the fact that even after the original ryotwari settlement, there were at least two or three settlements at which the rates of the original settlements were enhance... is proof positive, that it w... doubted, that the ... could share in the b... in prices. The ... that have been ... zamindaris was ... the Governm... until now, b... ents in ac... ...reased ... oc...

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holders. On the whole, there-fore, the economic condition of the ryot has considerably improved since the date ... the Permanent Settlement and ... if to-day the condition ... ot is not what it ought to be ... of this due to various other causes.

"The Hon. the Revenue Minister stated yesterday that ... result of the Permanent Settlement the zamindar to-day was paying less revenue to the State than any other tax-payer. May I venture to submit that when we examine the question with a little care the statement is far from being accurate? The total gross demand of the zamindars in this Presidency according to my information ...ghly about Rs. 2 crores an... lakhs. The total amount wh... they pay to the Governme... way of peshkash and ... less is roughly about Rs. ... lakhs. But the ...atest m... ...e consists in con... ...d of the...

...AMINDAR OF MIRZAPURAM'S SPEECH IN THE ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 6)

not the same thing as accepting the principle of the Bill of 1898 as provisionally amended. The Bill of 1898 as introduced is printed at page 611 in the volume containing the appendices to the report. The Bill of 1898 as provisionally amended by the Select Commitiee is printed at page 660 of the same volume. Accord-
...g to the original Bill the ryot
... ne who pays rent to the land-
...r. Acc...
...ording to the Bill as
...ed the ryot is one who
...ys revenue. The original Bill says that the obligation of the ryot was to pay a fair and equitable rent and that the rent for the time being payable by a ryot is fair and equitable. Under the modified Bill, the rates to be adopted were the rates of assessment in money or of division in kind prevailing on the cultivated lands in the year preceding the Permanent Settlement. The Bill as introduced provided for enhancement on the ground of rise in prices as under the Estates Land Act. The Bill as modified provid...
enhancement. I... for no ...
obvio...

to sale by thousands, hereafter, and in the long run the condition of the Government and zamindari tenants will truly be 'assimiliated'; (as the Famine Commission recommended), not in the matter of amelioration but deterioration of their condition, while the actual gainers by the new Act will be the new set of middle men to be created by the Act and both the Government and the zamindars shall have to keep helplessly starting at the consequences of a long contemplated scientific blunder. For, as a direct consequence of this Act three things will result; (1) the revenue payable to both Government and zamindars will always be a constant quantity; (2) the benefit reaped by the actual cultivating class will be a constantly 'diminishing' quantity (3) while the benefit derived by the new set of middlemen coming into existence, viz., the purchasers of lands at auction, will be a constantly i...g quantity.'

The Draft Bill

...on. the Revenue
...xt referred to
...l which is prin-
...of Part I of the
...ommendations
...s the basis
...e has only ...
...nd reas...
...o c...

when the Permanent Settlement said that it did vest and recognize the proprietorship of the soil, in the landholder, the meaning is, that it did not vest or recognize the same, but declared the ryots as the proprietorship of the soil.

Forest Lands And Waste Lands

Not content with th... attempt to reduce rents an... cripple the resources of lan... holders, the Hon. the Revenu... Minister and the report woul... proceed to declare that ev... forest lands and waste lands b... longed to the ryots, by virtue ... their being the proprietors ... the soil. I have only to invi... the attention of the Ho... Members of the House to par... graph 27 of the Instrument ... Instructions issued to Colle... tors :—

"It is well-k...
the circars there...
tensive tracts ...
arable and wa...
part of the ...
are to be give...
to the zami...
addititional ...
such encourag...
proprietor to im...
to the utmost ...
means, as is...
limitations o...
for ever, a...
regular ...
all just...
indiv...
err...
a...

head of cattle (which were collected in September and again with the Pongal feast) and ordered that the kanchas also be sold by auction.'—Page 528 of Boswell's Manual of the district.

Grazing Fees

"In the same manual the rates charged as pasturage in the district are given. 'The payment ... the grazing of the catt... whilst away is ordinarily reckoned at one rupee per head all round for full grown stock. And the batta and tho payments made to the herdsmen are calculated at 8 annas a head Rs. 1-8-0 altegether as the expenditure all round for each full grown animal sent from villages ...

"In the description of the revenues of the ... Nellore district Mr. Deighton ... then Collector long ago as ...1 gives among ... items ... whence the ...ent ... revenues were ...ived ... fees on grazing ...h am...ounted to 10,000

...idence that the
...zing fees was in
...efore the British
...d mention of
... the agrari-
...y alaudin
.... Until
...rnment
...ected.
... the
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...yot?
... the
...me
...he

of the Hon. the Revenue Minister and my colleagues in the committee to take away this right from the hands of the zamindars and to give it over to the ryot. The Hon. Minister said that there was nothing revolutionary about the conclusions of the report. May I ask him to point out a single decision of any Judge, Indian or English in support of this conclusion that the subsoil rights belong to the tenant. On the other hand innumerable decision of the High Court and of the Privy Council have expressed the unanimous view that the landholder alone was entitled to this valuable right. One has only to glance at the Mining Manual to note the distinction between the mining rights in zamindari land and elsewhere. It will be found there that the zamindar has been acknowledged as the undoubted owner of the mines. The Estates Land Act has acknowledged it. The Hon. the Minister stated the other day that the legislature had the sovereign power to say that the decisions of the District Court or High Court or even the Privy Council were wrong. If the Hon. the Minister meant that the sovereign power has the might, most certainly this Government has the might. But if it is a question whether in so using this might, the legislature was doing the right thing, the answer is undoubtedly no. You may have the giant's strength but to use it as a giant is most unjust.

...T... Hon. Minister next
...l to the ryots being the
...of all irrigation works
...would say that a duty
...t upon the zamindars to
...t, repair. maintain and
... irrigation works and
...uty contemplated no
...It is an axiom in juris-
...e that rights and duties
...tual to each other.
... decisions have again
...ed the zamindars as the
...ers of the irrigation
...therwise it passes one's
...ension why and where-
...y should construct,
...nd maintain them at
...st. You cannot make
... obligatory by legisla-
...he majority report would
...e zamindars even the
... collect a second-crop
...nt or water-rate where
... taken to dry lands. It
... that zamindars are
...d to any enhance-
...nt on account of any
...n or improvement of
... works. The Hon.
...ister is struck
...oderation in
... conclusions and
... This is probably
...f his moderate

...ppeal

... more appeal
...ttempting to
... existence of
...tead of try-
... in justifi-
...instead of
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WELDING OF RAILS

Delhi, Jan. 23.

People who travel by rail are aware of the constant knocking which occurs as the wheels of the carriage pass over the joints in the rails. Hitherto there has been no satisfactory method of avoiding these joints, but nowadays a process has been introduced by which the ends of the rails can be fused together so as to avoid any break and thus make a smooth surface for the passage of the wheels. This will improve the comfort of railway passengers and, incidentally, help to avoid wear and tear on the vehicles.

Some interesting experiments are being carried out on Indian Railways with these ends in view. These experiments are based upon the most up-to-date developments which are being adopted in the United State and in Europe, namely, the welding of rail lengths into continuous rails, thus avoiding the "bumps" which are felt as the wheels cross from one rail to another. About a week ago a technician arrived in India from France to carry out preliminary trials in welding rail ends together.

On January 5 work began on the North Western Railway near Jullundur Cantonment station. At present the work is in the nature of a trial and a total of one thuosand joints are to be done on three different railways, including the North Western, the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula.

There are two methods of welding, one is the electrical one and the other is the "thermit" process. It is the latter which is being tried in India. The greatest length yet attempted is in the U.S.A. where rails up to a mile in length have thus been made continuous. This, however, is very unusual and must yet stand the test of time. On the Continent as a rule lengths of 300 to 400 feet are considerad sufficient. As far as India is concerned a distance of 120 feet is being tried in the first instance.

THEAGARAYANAGAR SOCIAL CLUB

The Hony Secretary writes:—
"On the occasion of the open-
...f the New Buildings of the
...garayanagar Social Club,
...garayanagar, the Premier
...ced, at the request of the
...y Secretary, that Sri
...nkataraghava Chettiar
...d a sum of Rs.101/-
...ing furniture for the
...ub."

... CRADLE

...ch whisper
... rocks au...
...n invented by
... Sarajevo. ...
... mechanical
...hich ...

business feeling bad?
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Justice

Advertise Your Goods to-day
Advertise the modern way,
Advertise and make it pay!

MADRAS WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 1, 1939

ROBINSON CRUSOES OF 1939

It may seem incredible, but the Mediterranean, Europe's busiest trade route, has not yet been fully explored. The Adriatic contains several almost unknown little islands, while a recent revision of naval maps by the Greek Admiralty has led to the "discovery" of four hundred islets in the Aegean Sea. Surely people who want to escape the trials of civilized existence could not do better than pick one of the rock islets in this part of the world, and pitch their tent on its sunbaked coast, says 'Politika.'

Here, for instance, is Paul Hartmann, a German who has lived for the past twenty years on the Dalmatian rock-island of Bran. He and his mates were stranded there after their ship foundered twenty years ago, and when people from the mainland came to rescue them he alone refused to leave. He built himself a cabin, and even laid out a large vegetable garden.

This garden and the sea provide him with food. Twice a year he rows to the mainland to barter his surplus goods for things he cannot get on the island, mostly clothing. Then he returns to his islands home and is lost again to the world. In summer he makes a little extra by showing his hut and relating his adventures to stray tourists.

A Frenchman, Jean Duvivier, lives on a tiny isle called Itos near the Greek island of Samos. Duvivier deserted from the French Army during the War and escaped to Italy before the country joined the Allies. When Italy took up arms against the Germans, Duvivier had to look for a new refuge, and finally reached Itos. He was condemned to death in his absence, though after the War his relatives obtained a pardon for him. But by that time he had become so fond of his island home that he refused to return to France.

He has a neighbour, also a Frenchman, called Corin, who is a painter by profession. Corin took possession of the isle ... Latake, only a mile or so from Itos, and spends his ... painting the natural ... of the islet and the ..., selling his pictures ... on the mainland or ... tourists who visit the island.

Unknown is the previous history of an ex Berliner, Johann Wagner, who lives on a rock called Kitki, not more than 2,400 square feet in size. A Dane, Karl Ericson, tells anybody who cares to ask why he chose a lonely existence on an islet near Dubrovnik, off the Dalmatian coast, that he left his homeland because his wife's nagging drove him mad. On the other hand, the reason given by the son of a Berlin hotel proprietor who lives on a neighbouring islet is that he found civilized life impossible after the death of his beloved wife.

An Austrian couple live o... tree-covered little island ... of Chalcidice, but they main... close contact with the ... world by means of ... electric generating ... radio set and a ... They left Austria a... War, disgusted with ... Their original inten... go to the South ... would have cost ... of their small ... there, so they ... tian coast.

But without ... of modern Robi... Mr. Kennedy, ...

lives on the Adriatic Island of Legor. He does his Crusoeing in style. He makes his home in a fine modern villa, maintain a beautiful English garden and a sports ground. He and his wife are so jealous of their freedom that they have surrounded their islet with barbed wire in order to keep out uninvited visitors.

—:(o):—

THE CITY HEALTH PROPAGANDA

The following is the advance programme of Health Propaganda Work with Magic Lantern Lectures and Cinema Shows in the city for the week-ending 4th, Feb. '39 at 6 30 p.m.

North Range

2-2-39.—Malaria—Child Welfare Centre, Puliantope High Road, 19th Division. Small-pox.—Maduraivasal Street, 9th division.

3-2-39.—Malaria.—Ponnappan Lane, 16th division. Smal... pox.—Gate Street, 10th divis...

4-2-39.—Malaria.—Nayan... pa Maistry St. 15th divi... Small-pox.—Dispensary Ha... Mofuskan Garden.

South Range

2-2-39.—Insects & diseases—Ponnangipuram Cheri, (29). Small-pox.—Quil Garden, 39th division.

3-2-39.—Insects & diseases.—Ayurvedic Dispensary Hall, Mount Road. Small-pox.—Ellapatha Mada Koil Cheri (40).

Cimema: Breast fed infant. Child Welfare Centre, Chetp...

4-2-39.—Insects & diseas... Perumal Reddy St. West... Small-pox—New St... division.

Child Welfare Sche...

The following is th... programme of Hea... ganda Work with M... tern Demonstrat... Child Welfare ... week-endin...

1-2-... m. N... Road, C... Centre. Perambur...

2-2-39. — Pers... Magic Lantern ... Kuppu Muthu ... Welfare Centr... waranpet, Trip...

2-2-39.—Don... Oral 4 p. m. D... Mylapore.

3-2-39.—De... p. m. ... Washerma...

3-2-39.—... Lantern ... Koil ... Centr...

4-2... tern... Ga... Ce...

MADRAS BROADCASTING

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4-0 p.m.—For School Children... things of interest. By 'Ra... Mama'. (Telugu).

4-5 p.m.—... Ourselves ... The Five Senses: ... Telugu by Medic...

4-20 p.m.—Lit... Sc... gu By Shri... kantam.

4-30 p.m.—C...

5-0 p.m.—R. ... Vocalist.

5-30 p.m.—... Rukma...

6-0 p.m.—... Voca...

6-30 ... V...

7-0 ...

7-1...

9-20 p.m.—Third Degree, the Restaurateur, Script by P. V. Acharya an A. I. R. production.

9-35 p.m.—Shrimati Lalitabai ...: Vocalist.

... Close down.

...es (11,870 kc/s)

...—As in Madras I

... (4,920 kc/s)

... Madras I.

... Devotional Duets ... amathilakam and ...n.

... ates and an... Telugu.

... Contagious ... Contagi... Telugu. ... screen

8-15 p. m.—Shrimati K. S. Shantarajamma: Vocal.

9-0 p. m.—The News and Weather Report.

9-15 p. m.—Local News and Announcements.

9-20 p. m.—For the Chinese. A place in the Sun, 3. A talk by E. J. Ringle.

9-35 p. m.—Palayur K. Kanagasabapathy Iyer: Vocal.

10-15 p. m.—An Air Artist: Veena.

10-30 p.m.—Time Signal close down.

60'98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 9-35 p. m.—As in Madras I.

5-35 p. m.—Ballet—Les Sylphides.

10-0 p. m.—Grace Calwell, A. R. C. O.

10-30 p. m.—Epilogue Close down.

MONDAY FEBRU...

211 metres (...

FOR HIG...

2-0 p. m.—It M...

2-5 p. m.—F... In Indi... shavarda... mati K. ... p. m...

Mayavaram: Vocal.

6-30 p. m.—The Quack (Tamil ... Subban). A farce in Tamil written by Saktidasan produced by Air Artists.

6-45 p. m.—Shrimati ... S. ... Savitri Amma... Vocal.

7-15 p. m.—At the Cross-R... 3. A talk in Telugu by S... mati Kameswari.

7-30 p. m.—T. Puttuswami... Mysore: Vocal.

8-15 p. m.—All India Radio ...: matic Orchestra ...aula Varnam in K... Raga and Jhampa...iah of ...

8-30 p. m.—T. Pu... Mysore; Vocal ... Weather

9-0 p. m.—News ... Report. ... News and

9-15 p. m.—L... announcem... Lights, 3

9-20 p. m.—... The Land of Ramesw...